





B O R O U G H   O F   S T O U R B R I D G E

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1969



B O R O U G H   O F   S T O U R B R I D G E

Mayor

Alderman J.S.P. Poyner

Deputy Mayor

Alderman G.C.P. Lycett V.R.D., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor K.R. Ison

Deputy Chairman

Councillor A.J. Taylor

Alderman E.W.L. Tye C.C.

Councillor W. Bowen

Councillor K. Harris

Councillor W.T. Hollis

Councillor W.E. Knowles

Councillor R.S. Millsum

Councillor J. Rees

Councillor Mrs. M. Perrins, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. O. Perry

Councillor B. Simpson

Councillor H.R. Stephens

Councillor D.J. Taft

Medical Officer of Health

J. Twomey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.T.S.&H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Vacant

Chief Public Health Inspector, also Inspector under Petroleum and Shops Acts

\*\*T.H. Meredith, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

\*J.W. Billingham, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

\*G.H. Stone, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

\*W.J. Hemmings, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

\*\*G.S. Perks, Cert. of P.H.I.E.B.

\*\*R.L. Noons, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Dip. P.H.I.E.B.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

K.W. Rock

Clerical Staff

Mrs. Y.J. Marshall

Miss J.L. Ellett

Miss E.R. Foxall

Rodent Officer

G.H. Corbett

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\* Smoke Inspectors Certificate

\* Certified Meat and Food Inspector





ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for 1969

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Stourbridge

Vital Statistics

The estimated population of the Borough at mid-year showed an increase of 320 over that of the middle of the previous year. This represents a continuation of the tendency towards a slowing-down in the increase of population noted in my annual report for 1968.

In 1969 there were 927 births and no woman died as a result of childbirth or abortion. In order to appreciate the significance of these figures it is of interest to compare them with corresponding figures from a year in the past. In 1968 there were 305 births in Stourbridge and six women died in consequence of childbirth. It is all too easy to take for granted the magnificent life-saving work being done by all connected with the maternity services of to-day.

The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths of children under one year, per 1,000 live births) was 10.9, the corresponding figure for England and Wales being 18. It is heartening that the rate for Stourbridge is once again decidedly more favourable than the national rate.

The overall birth rate in the Borough for the year was close to the corresponding national figure.

Causes of Death

The trends are similar to that of recent years - out of a total of 595 deaths, 116 were attributable to malignancies and 304 to diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Thus 70.3% of deaths were in one or other of these categories which is a good illustration of the present day pattern of mortality in developed parts of the world. In under-developed countries infective conditions still loom large as killers just as they did in this country until recent times. People have not had time to adjust fully to the changed situation and many would still put more emphasis in wrapping up well to avoid pneumonia (now usually an easily treatable condition) than in taking regular exercise which keeps the heart in good shape and helps prevent coronary attacks.


The number of deaths from lung cancer was 281, one more than the preceding year. This mortality from the condition has been increasing steeply for some years in the country as a whole but there is now reason to believe that this increase is slowing down in the case of men but not in the case of women among whom it is continuing to rise. This is undoubtedly related to the fact that the fashion of cigarette smoking is more recent for women than for men. At the time of writing there is a move afoot for legislation to be introduced to have a warning printed on all cigarette packets and there is no doubt that this will be supported by all well-meaning people whatever their personal smoking habits.

Infectious Diseases

The most noteworthy incident was an outbreak of infective hepatitis. This condition, formerly known as catarrhal jaundice, became a notifiable disease in 1968.

During April and May, 1969, five adult members of the staff of a nursery in Stourbridge were taken ill with infective hepatitis. None of the twenty children in the nursery was affected. The children and the remaining members of the staff (forty persons in all) were given injections of immunoglobulin (also known as gamma globulin) as a protection and there were no further cases of infective hepatitis in the nursery.

Immunoglobulin is in very short supply nationally and is not available for most contacts of infective hepatitis: and exception was made in the above outbreak because it occurred in a small enclosed community.



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## Modes of Transmission of Infectious Disease

Some conditions such as venereal disease are spread by physical contact, others like the common cold and most childhood ailments by breathing in the infection, yet others by germs which are excreted from the bowel and manage to find their way into the stomach of someone else. Infective hepatitis to which reference was made in the last section belongs to the third group. So does bacillary dysentery, an extremely common though often not very serious condition. So do the different kinds of food poisoning. So also do typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, now rare in this country but introduced from time to time by immigrants and persons returning from overseas. So also does cholera, once prevalent in Britain but now, fortunately, no longer seen. In all of these cases the germs pass through the human intestine, are excreted and then by one means or another are swallowed by another person who in turn contracts the disease.

## Washing Facilities in Schools

It is clear that infective hepatitis, dysentery, food poisoning, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, and cholera, are prevented from spreading by good personal hygiene or, to be specific, careful hand-washing after visiting the lavatory. This applies to people of all ages but it is hardly surprising that small children are particularly liable to spread such infection through ignorance, carelessness or clumsiness. It is extremely important to instruct children on hygiene and to encourage them in every way to practice personal cleanliness, both at home and at school. Strange to say, however, in this day and age, many school lavatories have no hand-washing facilities and children have to walk a considerable distance from the lavatory before it is possible for them to wash. It is little wonder that schools are among the commonest places where diseases such as dysentery and infective hepatitis are contracted.

As old schools are replaced by new ones the situation will improve but this may take a considerable time in some cases. Private householders can now improve their amenities with financial assistance from their local authorities; surely the nation's schools should not be neglected. A school lavatory without wash-hand basins and hot water is not only a public health monstrosity but a deplorable object lesson for impressionable young minds.

## Family Planning Clinic

In February, 1969, a Family Planning Clinic was opened at Hagley Road Clinic and has since been transferred to the new Westhill Clinic near the Oldswinford traffic lights. Consultations are free of charge and are by appointment on Mondays from 6.30 p.m. to 8.0 p.m. The only expense to women visiting the clinic is the purchase of supplies and even these are provided free in cases of financial hardship.

## Deputy Medical Officer of Health

This post was not filled during the year.

## Acknowledgements

I would like to express my appreciation for the support and co-operation which I have received from the Mayor, the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, Mr. Drury, Mr. Meredith, the other Chief Officers of the Council and the staff of the Public Health Department. I am also deeply indebted to Dr. C. Starkie, Medical Officer of Health, Kidderminster Borough, Dr. R.W. Markham, Medical Officer of Health, Kidderminster Rural District and Dr. C.H. Phillips, Medical Officer of Health, Bromsgrove, for having made themselves available to deal with emergencies during my occasional absences from the district.

J. Twomey

Medical Officer of Health





SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions

The Area of the Borough is	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,631 Acres
Viz: Stourbridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920 "
Lye and Wollescote	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025 "
Pedmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,269 "
Amblecote	...	...	...	...	...	...	417 "
Number of domestic properties at 1st April, 1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,958
Rateable value at 1st April, 1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,254,077
Sum represented by a penny rate 1969/70	...	...	...	...	...	...	£9,305 19s. 7d.

General Statistics for the Year

Population, estimated mid-year 1969	...	...	...	...	...	52,290
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	...	17.4
Adjusted Birth Rate	"	"	"	...	...	16.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000	"	"	"	...	...	11.4
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000	"	"	"	...	...	12.2
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	10.9

Vital Statistics - Mothers and Infants

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	911
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	17.4
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	5.3
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	17.2
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	927
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	10.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	11.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	8.7
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	6.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	23.7
Figures for England and Wales (Provisional)	...	...	...	...	...	
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	18
Neo-natal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	12
Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	23
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	6	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	4	6	10

Deaths of Infants under Four weeks of Age

Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	3	5	8

Deaths of Infants under One week of Age

Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	2	4	6



POPULATION - STOURBRIDGE

Table I

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population increase over previous year</u>
1969	17.4	52,290	320
1968	16.9	51,970	670
1967	17.6	51,300	1,550
1966	17.1	49,750*	3,190
1965	17.3	46,560	650
1964	17.0	45,910	1,050
1963	16.8	44,860	850
1962	17.8	44,010	1,150
1961	17.2	42,860	1,850
1960	16.3	41,010	750

\*This includes increase in population due to Local Government re-organisation, and inclusion of part of the Urban District of Amblecote within the Borough.

INFANT DEATHS - 1969

Table II

<u>Primary Cause</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
I Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-
II Other Disease of Digestive System	-
III Congenital Anomalies	6
IV Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	2
V Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2

STILL-BIRTHS CAUSES OF DEATH

Table III

	<u>No. of Cases</u>
I Placental defects	2
II Ante Partum Haemorrhage	-
III Asphyxia	-
IV Congenital Malformation	3
V Macerated Foetus	1
VI Cause Unknown	10





Males	...	313
Females	...	282
		<hr/>
		595
		<hr/>

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	...	11.4
Adjusted Death Rate	" "	12.2
Death Rate for England and Wales (provisional)	" "	11.9

[illegible]









CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B37	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
B46(8) Other Diseases, Genito- Urinary System	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
B46(10) Diseases of Musculo- Skeletal System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
B42 Congenital Anomalies	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B42	M	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	F	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EE48 All Other Accidents	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
EE48	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
PE49 Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
BE50 All other External Causes	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6
BE50	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
BE50	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
BE50	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
BE50	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	313	5	1	1	1	1	1	8	29	68	101	98
	F	202	5	1	1	1	1	2	5	40	29	75	146



DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total Deaths
1950	8	3	11	2.72%
1951	9	1	10	2.2%
1952	10	1	11	2.55%
1953	9	3	12	3.39%
1954	13	2	15	3.57%
1955	17	3	20	4.4%
1956	10	2	12	2.8%
1957	15	2	17	4.5%
1958	20	1	21	4.9%
1959	14	3	17	4.1%
1960	15	8	23	6.16%
1961	21	3	24	5%
1962	20	2	22	4.4%
1963	15	5	20	3.6%
1964	26	1	27	5.9%
1965	20	2	22	4.3%
1966	20	1	21	4%
1967	29	3	32	6.07%
1968	22	5	27	5.03%
1969	24	4	28	5%



STOURBRIDGE INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND INFANT MORTALITY FIGURES 1959 - 1969

DISEASE	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Scarlet Fever	1	3	4	15	9	36	21	20	8	33	68
Whooping Cough	-	3	2	10	7	15	3	4	3	40	33
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) New Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	23	493	272	346	482	228	864	6	988	2	659
Meningococcal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis (post infectious)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	7	-	-	9	-	7	9	14	-	9	17
Food Poisoning	2	7	-	3	2	1	1	2	5	18	-
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	5	3	8	7	5	24	44
Infective Hepatitis	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (New Cases)	12	12	10	6	4	8	11	19	14	24	21
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	11.0	11.39	17.0	18.8	9.8	25.5	14.6	22.8	16.2	22.4	39.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate " " "	9.0	7.9	11.0	15.3	3.7	21.6	10.6	12.7	10.8	22.4	29.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	24.0	23.57	25.0	30.0	20.6	41.1	20.9	26.2	26.4	46.5	44.5





AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASE	A G E S										Total No. of Cases	Cases Admitted to Hospital
	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and Upwards		
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Measles	2	5	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	-
TOTALS	2	5	9	9	-	2	2	-	1	-	30	-



TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1969

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 ...	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
20 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
30 ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 ...	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
45 ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	6	-	4	2	1	-	-	-

Summary of Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the end of 1969

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of Cases on Register, 1st January, 1969.	66	38	8	8
No. of Cases notified for the first time during the year under the Regulations	6	-	4	2
No. of Cases first heard of otherwise than by primary notification	2	1	-	-
No. of Cases removed from Register in a previous Quarter which have been restored to Register during the Quarter	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	74	39	12	10
No. of Cases removed from Register during the year	20	12	2	2
No. of Cases remaining on Register at the end of the year	54	27	10	8





## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

#### Public Health Officers

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on page 2.

#### Laboratory Facilities

Examination of clinical material (sputum, swabs &c) is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Infirmary, Worcester. This applies also to consumer samples of milk, water and ice-cream. Producer samples of milk and water are examined bacteriologically by the County Laboratory, Worcester, in addition to all chemical samples of food, drugs and water.

#### Clinics and Treatment Centres

There are eight centres in the Borough as follows:- 40 New Road, Stourbridge; St. Michael's Church Hall, Westwood Avenue, Norton; Assembly Rooms, Meriden Avenue, Wollaston; Community Centre, Wassell Road, Wollescote; Orchard Lane, Lye; Hagley Road, Stourbridge; and Pedmore Lane Clinic, Pedmore Lane, Pedmore; Methodist Rooms, High Street, Amblecote.

40 New Road, Stourbridge, closed on the 6th February, 1970, at the time of the opening of a new clinic at Westhill, Hagley Road, Stourbridge.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Water Supplies

The water supply in the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity and quality throughout the area and there has been no contamination. No fluoride is added to the water supply. The natural fluoride content of water taken from the underground source is approximately 0.2 p.p.m. There has been regular bacteriological and chemical examination of the water supply in the Borough both by the Water Undertaking and by the Borough Council. All samples have been satisfactory.

I should like to thank Mr. R.C. Bregazzi, C.Eng., F.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.W.E., Chief Engineer of the North West Worcestershire Water Board for the above report.

#### Drainage and Sewerage

I should like to thank Mr. B. Hartley, B.Sc.(Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E., Manager of the Upper Stour Main Drainage Authority for the following report on the drainage and sewerage of the district:-

" The contract for the construction of a duplicate sewer from Brook Road, Lower Swinford to the Stourbridge Corporation Refuse Tip, has already commenced and the work is well advanced. We expect the contract to be completed by the end of July this year.

Instructions have already been given to consulting engineers to prepare the detailed design for a duplicate Northern Main Sewer from Wollaston High Street to Enville Street Pumping Station.

The Drainage Authority have also instructed consulting engineers to prepare a comprehensive report which will include estimates of population, water supply and sewage flow trends from 1970 to the year 2000. This report has been commissioned so that we will be in a position to plan ahead with improved sewers, pumping station and rising main together with sewage treatment facilities.



Drainage and Sewerage, cont..

It is anticipated that this report will be presented later this year.

The new sewage treatment works at Roundhill, Kinver is currently being constructed at a cost of £1,400,000. This was designed primarily to deal with the sewage flow from the Brierley Hill and Kingswinford area, but it is capable of being extended to deal also with the flow from the Stourbridge drainage area. Instructions have already been given to Consulting Engineers to design a Link Sewer from the Stourbridge Rising Main to the inlet of the new Roundhill Works. When this is completed part of the sewage from the Stourbridge area will be treated at the new works, whilst the remainder of the flow will continue to be treated by irrigation on Whittington Sewage Farm.

SECTION D

Housing work is referred to in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Details of the inspections carried out during the year will be found in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.





ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for  
1969

To: The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors  
of the Borough of Stourbridge.

Mr. Mayor, Councillor Mrs. Perrins & Gentlemen,

The year saw the coming into effect of the Clean Air Act, 1968, and the Housing Act, 1969. Each contained important provisions in its own field, but the Housing Act presented the greatest challenge and represented a fundamental change of approach to housing. It is unfortunate that the financial situation prevented the Council from utilising the improvement area provisions, but it is hoped that the delay will be short. There was also a reduction in the number of grants made, due to the gap between the White Paper promising increased grants covering a wide range of improvements and repairs and the Act itself. Many potential applicants waited to take advantage of the new arrangements.

The tables and texts present a rather similar picture to previous years. Of note is the survey of licensed premises, which re-emphasised to licencees and breweries the need for hygiene and customer convenience.

A number of long standing industrial atmospheric pollution problems have finally disappeared, and apart from a disappointing pause in the domestic smoke control programme, progress on the Clean Air front is satisfactory.

Towards the end of the year the European Conservation Year began to attract attention, and the words "environment" and "ecology" became fashionable. Whilst any additional pressure to improve living conditions is desirable, and there will always be scope for improvement, the very real progress which has been achieved by local authorities and others over the past twenty years in particular, should not be overlooked or dismissed as insignificant.

I should like to express my appreciation of the support and co-operation I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Town Clerk and other Chief Officers. I should also like to thank the staff of the department for their help and willing support.

I am,  
Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen  
Your Obedient Servant,

T.H. MEREDITH

Chief Public Health Inspector



COMPLAINTS

1,273 complaints were received during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following data on inspections is given in accordance with Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959:-

Inspection of houses under Public Health Acts	...	425
Re-inspections " " " " "	...	211
Inspections of Houses under Housing Regulations	...	1,406
Re-inspections " " " " "	...	372
Houses in multiple occupation (visits and revisits)	...	44
Housing improvements	...	485
Drainage	...	554
Bakehouses	...	22
Food premises (retail)	...	260
Food preparation premises	...	123
Food vehicles	...	47
Factories	...	249
Clean Air Act - industrial	...	95
domestic	...	363
measurement	...	271
Licensed premises and clubs	...	181
Miscellaneous	...	272
Slaughterhouse	...	1,046
Petroleum	...	266
Rats and mice	...	1,926
Refuse tips	...	83
Sampling (food, drugs and water)	...	288
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	...	233
Shops re: unfit food	...	71
Scrap metal dealers	...	1
Tents, vans and sheds	...	44
Filthy and verminous premises	...	25
Notifiable diseases	...	75
Water supplies	...	72
Noise abatement	...	73
Swimming Baths	...	52

PRELIMINARY NOTICES

A total of 295 Preliminary Notices were served during the year. These took the form of letters giving particulars of defects and recommendations as to the repairs etc., necessary to remedy the defects.

	<u>No. of Premises</u>
General defects of houses	39
Factories Act	11
Food Hygiene Regulations contraventions	90
Clean Air Act - contraventions	12
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1936	120
Markets, Stalls and Vehicles	23
	<hr/>
	295
	<hr/>





STATUTORY NOTICES 1969

The following Statutory Notices were served during the year:-

<u>Public Health Act 1936</u>	<u>No. of Notices</u>	<u>No. of Premises Affected</u>
Abatement of Nuisances (S.93)	30	31
<u>Public Health Act 1961</u>		
Persons undertaking Demolition (S.29)	38	38
Derelict Petrol Tanks (S.73)	1	1
Untidy Sites (S.27)	1	1
<u>Housing Act 1957</u>		
Notices to Quit (S.22)	55	55
Time and Place (S.16)	67	67
<u>Housing Act 1961</u>		
Means of Escape in case of fire (S.15)	1	1
Amenities and facilities (S.16)	1	1
<u>Public Health Act 1936</u>		
<u>Sections 93/94 - Legal Proceedings</u>		

A nuisance order was obtained in respect of one house, costs of 5 guineas being awarded.

The order was not complied with and the work was carried out by the Council.

RENT ACT 1957

There were no applications in connection with certificates of dis-repair.

HOUSING ACT 1957

1. Action in Respect of Individual Unfit Houses

(a) Houses in respect of which demolition orders were made

		<u>No. of Houses</u>
Stourbridge Road	158,160,162,164,166,170	
	172,174,176,178	10
Park Street	14,15	2
Bank Street	14	1
Albert Street	26,27	2
Worcester Street	91,93,95,97	4
Hall Street	13	1
Chapel Street	11, 1,2,3	4
Hayes Lane	7,9,11	3
Wood Street	41,43	2
Green Street	37,39	2
High Street, Lye	90	1
Lawrence Street	1	1
Hickman Street	12,13	2
Hagley Road	166,168,170	3





(b) Undertaking not to relet (Section 16 (4))

Flat 1, 23 Wood Street	1
172 Hagley Road	<u>1</u>
	<u>2</u>

(c) Houses in respect of which closing orders were made

Hagley Road	162, 286, 288, 290	4
Talbot Street	33, 34, 35	3
King William Street	71	1
Yardley Street	7	1
Love Lane	13	1
Bagley Street	41	1
The Cliff	11	1
Vicarage Road	75	<u>1</u>
		<u>13</u>

(d) Houses in respect of which closing orders on parts of houses were made

Bridgnorth Road	123	1
Brettell Lane	114	<u>1</u>
		<u>2</u>

2. Houses which became void

Demolition Orders	27
Closing Orders	12
Clearance Orders	21

3. Sections 30 and 60

Nine applications were received under Section 30 for well maintained payments in respect of houses dealt with by individual action. Four payments were made, the remainder were refused.

One payment was made on the direction of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in respect of a house in a Clearance Area.



HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

HOUSING ACT, 1964

Improvement Grants

(a) Improvement Grants

4 Improvement Grants totalling £995 were approved  
1 Improvement Grant totalling £436 was paid  
1 application was refused

(b) Standard Grants

36 Standard Grants totalling £5,659 were approved  
19 Standard Grants totalling £1,860 17s. 6d. were paid  
6 applications were refused, five where the houses had insufficient life and one where the arrangements were unsatisfactory. In two cases rents higher than laid down in the Act were set.

One breach of condition of grant was uncovered, where a rent considerably higher than that permitted was being charged. The grant is to be repaid within a period of twelve months.

Compulsory Improvement Areas

One immediate improvement notice was served in the Lye Compulsory Improvement Area.

Each of the areas is now completed except where suspended improvement notices were served.

Tenants Representations for the Improvement of Houses

- (i) 7 representations were received from tenants
- (ii) 3 preliminary notices were served
- (iii) 4 immediate improvement notices were served
- (iv) 4 representations were refused on the grounds that the houses would have insufficient life upon completion of the work
- (v) 1 purchase notice was received and one house acquired

House Improvement Exhibition

A Ministry of Housing and Local Government mobile exhibition was stationed in Stourbridge and Lye for one week. Newspaper publicity and advertisements were used in combination with this.

There was a certain amount of interest, but queries mainly arose on the government's future policy, which was due for release at the time of the exhibition.

Housing Act, 1969

This Act which was foreshadowed by the White Paper "Old Houses into New Homes", came into operation with a rush which left explanatory circulars well behind, and caused many difficulties in dealing with members of the public who had been deceived by the somewhat optimistic publicity which accompanied the Act.

Many of the provisions of the Act were welcome, and the publicity certainly stimulated interest in improvements. It is unfortunate that items such as grants for repairs and central heating were often taken out of context and many people were disappointed and resentful of refusals.

The rent provisions of the Act have been far less publicised than the improvement provisions, although they can have a considerable impact on rents in the private sector. The provisions are complicated to the layman and the long delays involved in obtaining the full higher rents tend to put owners off where expensive work is involved. Where an owner perseveres, however, the results are well worthwhile, and letting becomes a more viable proposition. There should also be a beneficial effect on the state of repair of houses.







Housing Act, 1969 cont .....

Slum clearance will be more expensive due to the increase in the number of owner occupiers entitled to compensation. In this case the pendulum seems to have swung too far the other way, as apart from the two years of owner occupation proviso, there is no financial risk in buying a house which is already unfit, or is verging on unfitness. Houses which should leave the market on their own demerits are consequently sold and eventually subsidised by the ratepayer, who also provides further accommodation. The information which Councils issue on the future of houses to prospective purchasers has in the past covered the majority of cases where financial hardship might have occurred.

Among the useful minor provisions of the Act was authority to make maturity loans. The Council approved a scheme for these, which was submitted to the Minister for approval.

The Health Committee approved the first General Improvement Area in principle immediately after the Act came into force, but unfortunately the general financial situation caused its postponement.

It will be interesting to see what effect the absence of compulsory powers has on areas where there are large numbers of separate owners. Experience of compulsory improvements under the previous Act indicated how necessary compulsion was in order to achieve a worthwhile effect.

A few grants under the old Acts were withdrawn and re-submitted, but there was no general rush to take advantage of new grants.

Fifteen applications for qualification certificates were received, but none were granted during 1969, due largely to repairs being required. Three applications were refused.

Three combined applications for qualification certificates and grants were received. One provisional certificate was issued and one grant was approved. No qualification certificates were issued during the year.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

There are just over 40 houses which require inspections and supervision. Notices under Sections 15 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1961, were served in respect of one house (i.e. means of escape and the provision of amenities and facilities).



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Food premises by types

Bakehouses	5
Butchers' shops	47
Cafes, Canteens	95
Fried Fish Shops	19
General stores and Groceries	124
Other Food premises	35
Licensed premises	105
Slaughterhouses	4

A total of 2038 visits were made to food premises. All of the premises comply with Regulations 16 and 19. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Legal proceedings were instituted in the following cases:-

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Regulation 9(e) Smoking in a food room - 2 - Each fined £3 plus £5.5s.0d. costs.

Fried fish shop

Contraventions of Regulation 8a - risk of contamination and Regulations 9 (e) - smoking. Regulation 23 dirty and defective walls, floor, coiling and woodwork. Fines totalling £30 were imposed plus 6 guineas costs.

Two further prosecutions under Regulation 9(e) were pending at the end of the year.

General

There have been the usual consultations, recommendations and inspections. Whenever plans of shops or food premises are submitted, the attention of the person submitting the plan is drawn to the necessity for taking care of working and cleaning into account. In this way a form of prior approval is operated, but it falls short of the registration of all food premises which is so desirable.

Most important of all is the food handler, and a slim volume could be written on the bad habits which are found to exist, and which are tolerated by customers. The greengrocer who handles root vegetables, then an unwrapped loaf; the cooked meat handler who licks his finger to pick up a sheet of paper, then picks up the cooked meat; the assistants who scratch nose, ear or hair before handling food. In the majority of cases these are unconscious habits by people who are otherwise reasonably hygiene minded, and the customer who sees such an action and speaks up immediately is doing the Community a service. The next best thing is a note to, or call at the Health Department.

There have been a number of prosecutions, but the smallness of the number indicates the overall satisfactory physical state of food premises.

Licensed Premises

Early in the year a concentrated survey of licensed premises was completed. Uniform standards were applied, and there was correspondence with the breweries and with licensees.

Generally the licensed premises in the town were found to be satisfactory, within the following context.

The best premises were first class in design, layout, and comfort, but too few attend to such details as oversize glasses and measuring pumps, which drastically reduce overspill of beer; the use of clean glasses for each





serving; adequate lighting of washing up sinks; use of steriliser on mopping cloths; and the provision of suitable and convenient washing facilities for the staff. There was also evidence of smoking whilst serving drinks. Practically none had a glass washing machine, and yet tests have shown that these give a virtually sterile glass, do not affect the "head" on the beer, take up little room, and can cope with different shapes of glasses. The only thing which appears to be against them is the fact that the glass washing takes slightly longer than to dip the glass into a lukewarm mixture of water and beer dregs and part dry it on a damp cloth which has been in use all night.

Some tended to be old fashioned in their approach to hygiene and customer comfort. On food hygiene the approach was a decade out of date whilst in the older premises the approach to customer convenience was a century out of date with outside conveniences, tarred rendering urinal stalls in some places, and not even rudimentary washing facilities.

Some of the older premises sparkled despite their age and inconvenience. With the (desirable) modern tendency to labour saving, however, the work of maintaining outside toilets; damp limewashed brick cellars with no sink or hot and cold water supply, and often a hand pump for clearing any water used in the cellar; dark wooden furniture; unlined wooden shelves for glasses; hot water from space heating appliances, etc. is harder than necessary, and consequently there is a serious risk of the work being skimped.

Sanitary accommodation, which because of the nature of the premises is most important, was not satisfactory in far too many premises. Out of 97 licensed premises inspected during the year, there was external sanitary accommodation at 56. Distances of over 20 yards were fairly common. A number of urinals consisted of tarred rendering, and in a few cases there were no flushing systems. In 55 cases there were no customer washing facilities whatever, and in many of the remainder neither hot water, soap nor drying facilities were provided.

The trend to serve snacks is no doubt a desirable service but it must be remembered that this is food preparation in course of a business, and the hygiene regulations apply. Generally a domestic kitchen, whilst suitable for domestic food preparation for a family is not satisfactory for a business because of family activities. Very few premises are so restricted as to preclude a small separate snack preparation area, properly constructed and finished.

In some premises, economisers or beer savers were provided. These permit beer to be drawn from a butcket containing beer obtained from various spillages. They are so open to abuse that they should be banned.

It is risky to generalise, but there appears to be a feeling among both the public and some staffs of licensed premises that beers, wines and spirits are "foods" which need less hygiene than other foods. Where else would members of the public accept smoking whilst handling food, the mixing of dirty glasses when drinks are re-ordered, the obvious cold rinse of glasses and the archaic sanitary conveniences?

Relaxation is the object of licensed premises but this should be strictly limited to customers.

#### Meat and Other Foods - Inspection

3 tons 14 cwt. 26 lbs. of food other than meat inspected in slaughterhouses was condemned and disposed of under controlled conditions at the Council's tip.

A number of sealed containers are now being received at a wholesale food depot under the provisions of the Imported Food Regulations 1968. This entails the inspection of tons of goods, usually tinned, but occasionally vegetables. Sample inspection is adopted and detailed inspection depends on the condition of the samples.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

150 samples of various foods (including samples of raw milk, ice cream, butter, cream, artificial cream and meat) were submitted for examination. Twelve samples proved unsatisfactory, as follows:-





Bacteriological Examination cont .....

Grade	I	II	III	IV
Ice Cream	18	7	4	1

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

245 samples were taken during the year of which nine proved unsatisfactory.

Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Pastie	Informal	Incorrect description	Vendor notified
Meat pasties	Informal	Incorrect description	Vendor notified
Cotswold pastie	Informal	Incorrect description	Vendor and manufacturer notified
Pork sausage	Informal	Low meat content	Manufacturer notified
Pork sausage	Informal	Low meat content	Manufacturer notified
Blackcurrant drink	Informal	Low blackcurrant content	Manufacturer notified. Formula changed.
Muesli	Informal	Misleading photograph on box	Manufacturer notified. Agreed to change box.
Cornish pastie	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturers stopped production soon after samples were taken.
Chicken pie	Informal	Deficient in meat	"

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Eighteen complaints of unsatisfactory food were received. Moulds were the most frequent cause of complaint, and articles included two mouldy meat pies, three of mouldy bread, one of a mouldy cake, and one of a mouldy coffee dessert.

Insects came next and complaints included a fly in a tin of fruit, insects in cereals, a fly in a biscuit, a fly in cheese and a fly blown ham roll.

Other complaints were of rotten carrots, bad meat, cloth in a loaf, rancid bacon, metal in a packet of potato crisps, and part of a graduated glass tube in butter.

Legal proceedings were instituted under Section 2 of the Act in the following cases:-

*Mouldy yoghurt	-	fine £15 plus £5 5. Od. costs
*Maggot infested meat	-	fine £20 plus £5 5. Od. costs
*Metal in meat pie	-	fine £15 plus £5 5. Od. costs

\*Complaints received in 1968.

A further prosecution was pending at the end of the year.





MEAT INSPECTION

100% meat inspection was maintained at the three small and one large slaughterhouse in the Borough.

During the year there was a substantial reduction in the number of animals slaughtered, mainly in respect of sheep. Unfortunately this was accompanied by a reduction in the number of slaughtermen and so there was no reduction in the amount of time spent in slaughtering - in fact, there was some increase.

Both fitness and hygiene require constant vigilance in slaughterhouses, dealing with a product which by its nature is far from conducive to the latter. It takes little imagination to visualise the risk of contamination from hooves, hides, stomach contents, but it takes a lot of attention to minimise this danger.

No. of slaughterhouses in the Borough	4
No. of licensed slaughtermen	20
No. of animals slaughtered	27,210
No. of animals inspected (ante and post-mortem)	27,210
Total weight of meat and offal condemned	9 tons. 10 cwt. 51 lbs.
Total weight of meat treated for Cysticercus Bovis	6 cwt. 64 lbs.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows and Calves	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2,626	222	43	14,828	9,491	-
Number inspected	2,626	222	43	14,828	9,491	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	7	4	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	900	116	-	2,235	2,792	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	34.3%	69.6%	-	15.1%	29.4%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	127	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	-	-	-	-	1.34%	-
<u>Cysticercus</u> Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.08%	-	-	-	-	-





### WATER SAMPLING

105 bacteriological and no chemical samples of town water were submitted for examination. All the samples were found to be satisfactory.

<u>Physical Characters</u>	<u>Colourless</u> <u>pH. 7.6</u>	
Solids in Solution (dried at 180°C)	...	560
Solids in Solution after Ignition	...	360
Chlorine Present as Chloride	...	48
Hardness Non-Carbonate as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	164
Hardness Carbonate as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	210
Hardness Total as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	374
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.02
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	13
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	Nil
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 27° C)	...	0.1
Toxic Metals	...	None detected
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	8
Total Residual Chlorine	...	Nil
Calcium as Ca	...	132
pH Saturated with Calcium Carbonate at 20° C	...	7.27
Saturation Index	...	7.64 - 7.27 = + 0.37

Supplies were satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality. The water is not liable to plumbo solvency, and fluoridation does not take place. The latter is due to the fact that several local authorities receive water from the North West Worcestershire Water Board, but disagree with fluoridation.

### SWIMMING BATHS

The Council's swimming baths comprise one covered and one outdoor pool, which are interconnected.

The pools' measurements are:-

Indoor pool: 25 yds. x 10 yds. with a depth of 6 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins.  
Outdoor pool: 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> yds. x 10 yds. with a depth of 10 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins.

both baths being heated.

The source of water is a private well, with facilities for chlorination, (if required) in the rising main to a storage tank. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination, with a 4 hour changeover in the indoor pool and a 6 hour changeover in the outdoor pool.

During the year 130 samples (86 bacteriological and 44 chemical) were submitted for examination to the County Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory. In addition to these checks the chlorine and p.H. values of the water is checked at intervals during the day with a colorimeter. Cwing to the relatively small size of the indoor pool there is a tendency for a build up of organic impurities to occur at peak periods, and consequently it is necessary to exercise vigilance over the chemical quality of the water in order to ensure satisfactory conditions at these times.

The general cleanliness of the pools, surrounds and dressing rooms was also satisfactory.





CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 and 1968

The Clean Air Act, 1968, came into force in stages during the year, together with a number of Regulations. The Act widened the range of furnaces covered by the Acts, varied control over chimney heights, made provisions for stricter dust control, forbade the retail delivery of coal in a smoke control area, and made other amendments relating to the Alkali &c Acts, the making of smoke control orders etc..

The new provisions are helpful in controlling pollution, and when regulations are made on the question of grit and dust, the control will be far reaching. The prescribed particulars laid down in some of the Regulations have enabled architects and engineers to provide standard particulars to all local authorities and so help achieve uniformity.

The control of the sale of coal in smoke control areas is most useful. All coal merchants were circularised, and there was as much publicity as possible in smoke control areas.

Complaints

The number of serious complaints was small. Many were due to carelessness or thoughtlessness or both. Among those remedied were the conversion of school boilers from coal to oil, the installation of a large industrial incinerator, the provision of a more efficient grit arrestor to a cold fired cupola. The greatest improvement was effected in a registered premises (heavy clay) where mechanical sticking ended a smoke nuisance which had persisted for years.

During the year discussions were held regarding the provision of after burners to cupolas, in order to eliminate visible emissions.

Dust emissions, paint fumes, coloured spray connected with enamelling and fumes from glass works were also investigated and dealt with during the year. The dust emission also involved a noise complaint - a situation which occurs all too frequently.

Section 3 - Clean Air Act, 1956

The number of notifications was small, and in no case was prior approval requested. In practice this section works mostly on an "information" basis.

Section 6 - Clean Air Act, 1968

Chimneys and furnaces are largely found by an examination of the plans list, rather than by notification, and very few are found to fall within the size of furnace to which this section applies.

In all cases advice and recommendations are offered. Where the section applies full particulars are required and Ministry recommendations are taken into account.

Section 9 - Clean Air Act, 1968

No merchants were observed selling coal in smoke control areas, although there were occasional allegations of such sales.

More difficult were complaints from fuel merchants of shops in or near smoke control areas selling pre-packed coal in 28 lb bags.

Section 12 - Clean Air Act, 1956 - Smoke Control

No new Orders came into operation during 1969, although conversions continued in Area No. 26, which comes into operation in 1970.

No. of Smoke Control Areas declared or in operation	27
*No. of dwellings at date of declaration	6,288
No of acres	1,396

\*This number is increasing with new housing development.

A small number of warnings were issued to persons burning smokey fuels. It was not thought necessary to prosecute any offender.





ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Clinic - Orchard Lane, Lye

	Smoke Filter		Sulphur		Ins. rain.	Deposit Gauge		
	Microgrammes/ Cubic Metre		Volumetric Analysis SO <sub>2</sub> Microgrammes Cubic Metre			Tons per square mile		
	Highest	Average	Highest	Average		Total Undissolved Matter	Total Dissolved Matter	Total Solids
Jan.	437	99	414	131	3.47	7.65	5.23	12.88
Feb.	301	99	502	172	2.21	10.67	8.48	19.15
March	460	114	627	261	2.64	12.42	9.31	21.73
April	158	61	318	91	2.09	21.17	6.75	27.92
May	110	37	212	85	5.8	28.72	9.57	38.29
June	54	24	292	132	1.69	16.60	5.53	22.13
July	39	18	105	50	2.17	7.91	8.22	16.13
August	41	15	118	54	3.31	5.53	5.27	10.80
Sept.	120	38	226	90	1.26	6.43	3.81	10.21
Oct.	158	58	304	88	0.28	3.08	3.31	6.39
Nov.	140	50	188	64	2.80	8.71	11.93	20.64
Dec.	262	108	344	163	2.25	4.50	6.26	10.76

See graph overleaf.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

The complaints received were on the same lines as in the past, but fewer in number as the major sources have been eliminated. They included:-

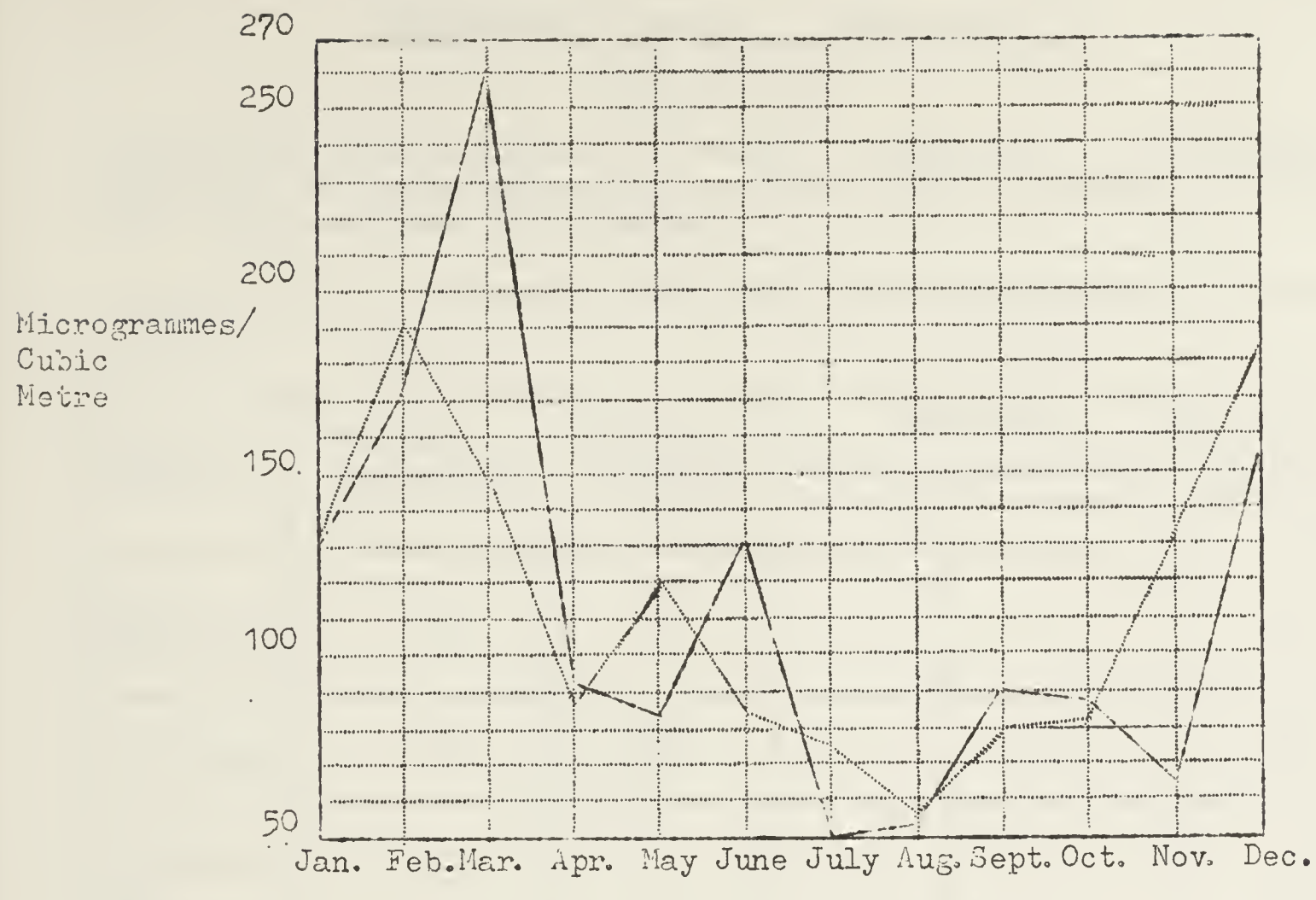
Gas making plant, induced draught fans, open cast mining, metal cutting, metal cleansing by sand blasting, and conveyor belts. Road breaking equipment without muffles or with ineffective muffles recurred at regular intervals.

The noise level meter has proved useful, particularly in establishing relative increases and decreases in noises.

The poster displays were continued.

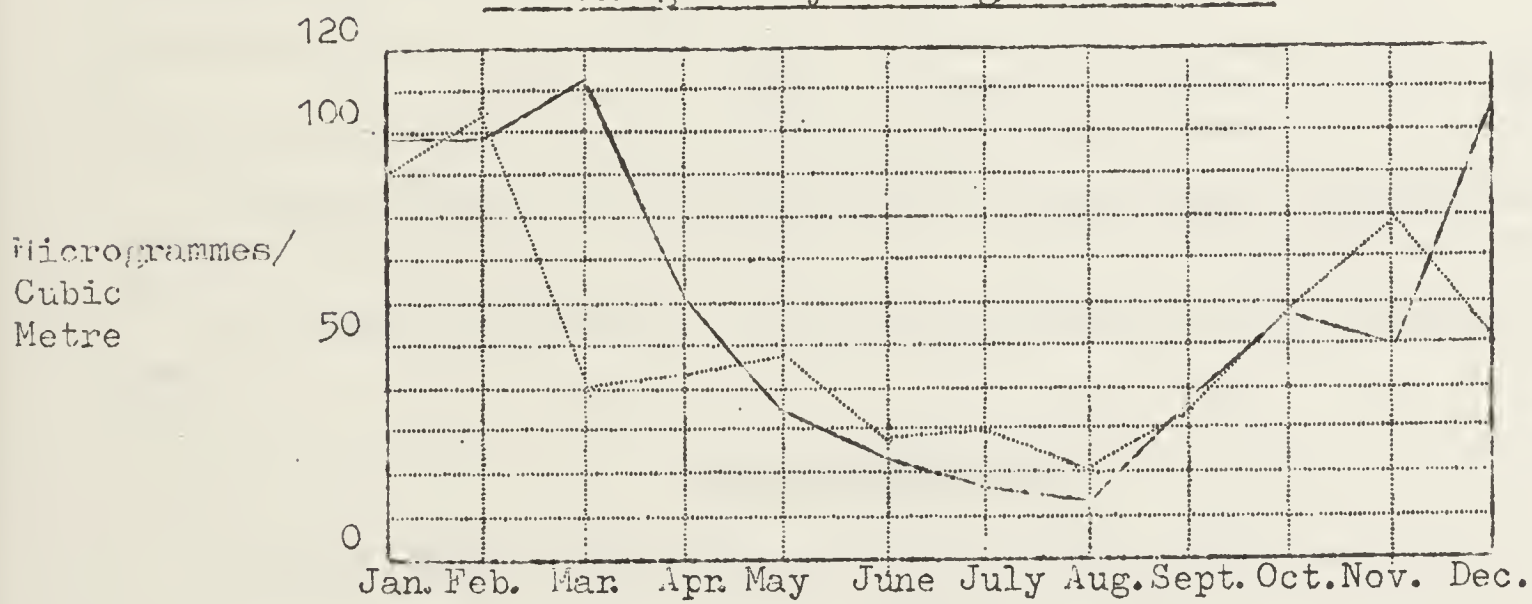


A T M O S P H E R I C   P O L L U T I O N



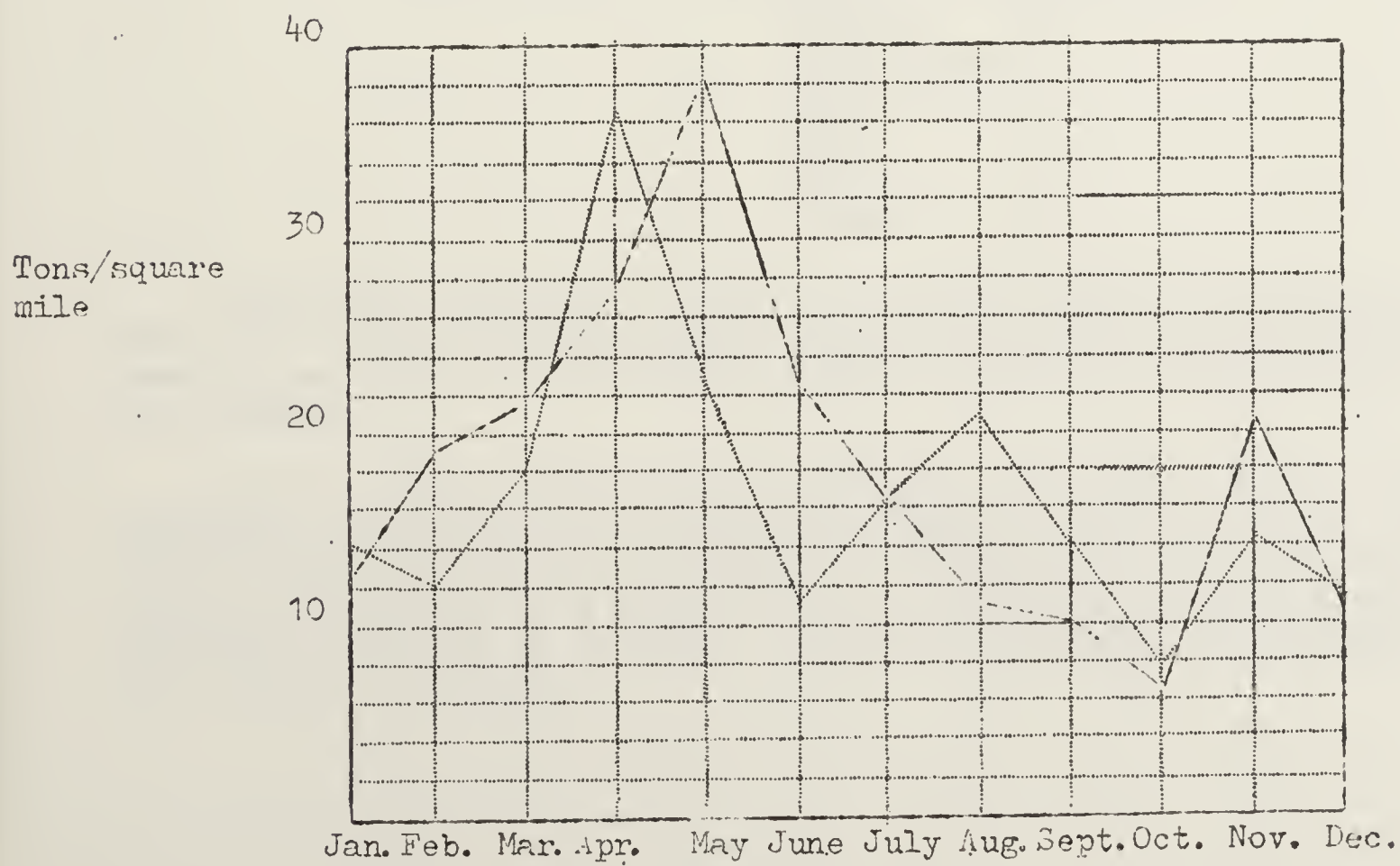
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Volumetric Analysis - Sulphur Dioxide  
Average daily reading/month



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Smoke filter - Average daily reading/month



Deposit gauge - Total Solids/month

(Dotted lines show 1968 results)







PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

RATS AND MICE

428 premises were inspected as a result of complaints. In addition there were tests of sewers and routine surveys of tips, allotments, canal and river banks and other open spaces.

A summary of the work carried out by the Rodent Officer is set out below.

Type of Property	No. of Inspections	No. of Premises Infested	Treatment		No. of Visits Entailed	Infested by	
			Initial	Secondary		Rats	Mice
Local Authority	32	16	14	2	45	5	11
Dwellings	305	239	227	12	735	174	65
Business and Industrial Premises	91	8	8	-	16	4	4
	428	263	249	14	796	183	80

Test baitings of the sewers revealed three small infestations in the Norton, Wollaston and Stourbridge area, which were successfully treated.

An estimated total of 1,358 rats and 568 mice were destroyed during the year.

VERMIN INFESTATION

The following treatments were carried out against vermin:-

Pigeons	19
Wasps	56
Ants	5
Bedbugs	12
Cockroaches	1
Flies	9
Bees	1
Beetles	1
Fleas	2

Stourbridge fortunately has not yet been affected by Warfarin resistant rats, and regular treatments of sewers, together with frequent surveys of possible reservoirs of infestation combine to keep the rats and mice population to a minimum.

One pest which is difficult to control is the feral pigeon. Constant attention is keeping them to manageable numbers, but these birds are so well fed that normal baiting and trapping is ineffective and shooting presents serious difficulties in a built up area. Complaints of wood pigeons on allotments could not be remedied - individual protection by netting appears to be the only cure for these.



PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928

110 licences were issued as follows:-

- 86 to store Petroleum Spirit only
- 8 to store Petroleum Spirit and Cellulose
- 1 to store Petroleum Spirit and Carbide of Calcium
- 13 to store Petroleum Mixtures in containers
- 2 to store Petroleum Mixtures in bulk

These licences authorised the storage of 274,737 gallons of petroleum spirit, 112 lbs of carbide of calcium and 303,972 gallons of petroleum mixture.

Licence fees amounted to £121 10s. -d.

Tests of tanks were as follows:-

<u>No. of tanks tested</u>	<u>No. which were satisfactory</u>	<u>No. failed</u>	<u>No. discontinued (other than those failing test)</u>
14	10	4	5

Other Licences

Pet Animals Act 1951	...	...	...	...	5
Animal Boarding Establishment Act 1963	...	...	...	...	1
Riding Establishment Act 1964	...	...	...	...	1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

356 visits, which included 142 general inspections, were made to registered premises during the year. Every newly registered premises received a general inspection and 114 premises were re-visited checking previous contraventions.

As a result of the co-ordination of inspections, food shops are now inspected under all appropriate Acts at the same time. The number of visits shown above represent visits made exclusively under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Five accidents were reported and investigated.

No exemptions were granted.

TABLE A - REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	9	195	31
Retail Shops	9	447	78
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	30	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	98	28
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
TOTALS	21	771	142







TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

356
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TABLE C - ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	1,021
Retail Shops	1,396
Wholesale departments, warehouses	219
Catering establishments open to the public	315
Canteens	10
Fuel storage depots	4
TOTAL	2,965
TOTAL - MALES	1,060
TOTAL - FEMALES	1,905

Legal Proceedings

Authority was given to prosecute in one case, and this was pending at the end of the year.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Part I of the Act

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	66	24	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	328	151	11	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)				
TOTALS	394	175	11	-



CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) Overcrowding (S.2) Unreasonable temperature (S.3) Inadequate ventilation (S.4) Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) Sanitary Conveniences (a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or defective (c) Not separate for sexes Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	11	11			
TOTALS	11	11	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply list (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing (Making apparel) etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	-	-	-	-	-







